



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## WAGES AND FAMILY BUDGETS IN BERLIN.\*

The Statistical Bureau of the city of Berlin has recently published the results of an investigation as to wages and household accounts of the poorer part of the population of Berlin for the year 1903.

The method employed in the wage investigation was that of the *enquête*; that is, a collection of the opinions of experts concerning facts instead of the collection of the facts themselves. These inquiries were begun in 1879, and have been continued annually since 1881, but not always in the same manner. In the present investigation of 1903 the 227 wage schedules used in tabulating the final results were received from employers' associations, trade-unions, and sick benefit associations. The returns cover over 350 occupations. It is not possible, says the report, to find from these replies a prevailing wage for the city, since the number of workers in each of the branches of industry investigated is not known, the census data not being adequate. The actual results of the wage inquiry are summarized as follows: The weekly wage occurring most frequently was between 22½ and 27½ marks among the skilled workers (*Beruflich ausgebildete Gessellen und Gehilfen*); between 20 and 22½ marks among male specialized laborers (*Facharbeiter*); and 10 to 12½ marks among female specialized laborers (*Facharbeiterinnen*). The yearly earnings of the skilled workers were mostly between 1,000 and 1,250 marks; of the male specialized laborers, between 1,000 and 1,250, but many also from 750 to 1,000 marks; of the female specialized laborers, between 500 and 750 marks. The best-paid workmen were the casters, stove-fitters, cutting tailors, and the foremen of the masons, carpenters, and stone-setters (1,750 marks to 2,000 marks a year).

In getting at the family accounts, the method employed was to have blanks filled out at the end of the year, regardless of whether a detailed account had been kept or not, an attempt in previous years to get a number of persons to keep accounts having failed. Of the 1,155 schedules received back (the total number given out is not known, as the sheets were sent out through trade-unions and similar organizations), 908 could be used in tabulating results. These were distributed among the various trades, as follows: 175 wood-workers; 143 metal workers; 115 building trades; 79 paper and leather; 68 printers and

\*Berliner Statistik, herausgegeben vom statistischen Amt der Stadt Berlin. 3. Heft. Lohnermittelungen und Haushaltrechnungen der minder bemittelten Bevölkerung im Jahre 1903. Berlin, 1904.

artistic occupations; 45 clothing; 24 foodstuffs; the remainder miscellaneous. The 3,828 persons represented in these families lived in 1,261 rooms, making something over 3 persons to a room. The rental value was 208 marks per room. The following table shows the number of households in each class of income, and also the number having an income in addition to wages received:—

Total Income (Marks).	Total Number of Families.	Number having an Income in Addition to Wages.
Over 600-700 . . . . .		
" 700-800 . . . . .	2	1
" 800-900 . . . . .	4	1
" 900-1,000 . . . . .	6	2
" 1,000-1,100 . . . . .	16	10
" 1,100-1,200 . . . . .	25	10
" 1,200-1,300 . . . . .	52	31
" 1,300-1,400 . . . . .	90	58
" 1,400-1,500 . . . . .	79	45
" 1,500-1,600 . . . . .	94	69
" 1,600-1,700 . . . . .	109	83
" 1,700-1,800 . . . . .	100	84
" 1,800-1,900 . . . . .	72	58
" 1,900-2,000 . . . . .	55	49
" 2,000-2,100 . . . . .	42	39
" 2,100-2,200 . . . . .	38	33
" 2,200-2,300 . . . . .	30	29
" 2,300-2,400 . . . . .	24	23
" 2,400-2,500 . . . . .	11	10
" 2,500-2,600 . . . . .	17	16
" 2,600-2,700 . . . . .	13	13
" 2,700-2,800 . . . . .	4	3
" 2,800-2,900 . . . . .	5	5
" 2,900-3,000 . . . . .	6	5
" 3,000 . . . . .	14	13
	908	690

The following table gives the per cent. of family expenditures for various purposes, the families being classified according to number of persons:—

Size of Family . . . . (Members.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	All Families.
Object of Expenditure.	Per Cent. of Total Expenditure.													
I. For subsistence. (Rent, heat, light, clothing, food, car- fare, tools). . . . .	74.90	76.33	78.06	80.85	80.97	83.08	84.11	85.32	84.45	86.80	89.56	86.40	88.66	80.39
II. Legally obligatory expenditures (insur- ance, taxes, tuition). .	3.85	3.34	3.41	3.54	3.65	3.27	2.93	2.97	3.79	2.64	2.22	2.71	1.51	3.42
III. For recreation, physical and spirit- ual (baths, drinks, cigars, newspapers, books, amusements)	16.70	12.79	10.64	9.51	8.55	8.26	7.40	7.11	5.14	6.72	4.83	10.31	3.49	9.61
IV. Voluntary contribu- tions (private insur- ance and society dues)	1.84	2.24	2.90	2.42	2.83	2.19	2.27	1.91	2.48	1.23	1.56	0.58	1.37	2.50
V. Other regular ex- penditures . . . . .	1.00	1.01	1.06	0.76	0.82	0.77	0.99	0.61	0.66	—	0.18	—	2.56	0.87
VI. Extraordinary ex- penditures (sickness) furniture, moving, debts). . . . .	1.71	4.29	3.93	2.92	3.18	2.43	2.30	2.08	3.48	2.61	1.65	—	2.41	3.21
Total . . . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00